

NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"WITH SWEETEST FLOWERS ENRICH'D, FROM VARIOUS GARDENS CULL'D WITH CARE."

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NO. 1016.

THE INTRIGUE;

25.

the Lovers who were persuaded to be in Love.

[CONTINUED.]

SHE questioned him eagerly, and he answered with his usual simple frankness. He assured her that he had not pronounced her name, and that no person could suspect that he had the least share in the steps he had taken; at the same time renewing his promise of inviolable secrecy. Adrienne maintained that Fonrose dissembled; that his passion for Madame de Forlis was violent in the extreme; and she spoke with so much address and vehemence, that she persuaded Verdac to return to his former determination, which, in fact was most agreeable to him, since he greatly feared the opposition and anger of his father.

"But what would you have me do?" said Verdac.

"Perform an action as noble as that of Fonrose," replied Adrienne; "let this letter, which he wrote for you in despair, ensure his happiness."

"In what manner?" asked the Viscount.

"Give it to me, and I will carry it to my aunt, on the part of Fonrose, as if he had written it for himself. In the mean time order your horse to be saddled, and set off without delay to meet your father, who expects you."

Verdac greatly approved this plan, and, calling his valet, ordered him, in presence of Adrienne, to saddle his horse immediately, and lead him to the end of the avenue, for he was determined to set out without speaking to any person.

Adrienne, delighted with his ready compliance, then left him, taking with her the letter written by Fonrose, and on the back of which he had also written the words—"For Madame de Forlis." With this she flew to her aunt, and, giving her the letter, told her she had found it in the gallery, and, having only read her name on it, thought it her duty to bring it to her. Adrienne then added that a messenger had that moment arrived from her father, who requested her to return to him at Paris as soon as possible. She therefore took her leave, and left her aunt alone.

Madame de Forlis read with impatience the letter of Fonrose, and the error in which it confirmed her, gave her the greatest joy; for Fonrose was the son-in-law she wished. She sent for Louisa, related to her the generous contention of the two friends, and concluded by reading to her the letter which had just been put into her hands. Louisa heard all she had to say with the greatest calmness; she knew not what she ought to think, or which most to admire, Fonrose or Verdac. Her mother, however, put an end to her indecision, by telling her that these two virtuous and ardent lovers were equally worthy of her; but, added she, the Viscount is not certain of ob-

taining the consent of his father, and in this uncertainty we ought no longer to rely on him. Fonrose adores you—he is subject to no controul: can you be insensible to an attachment so tender and delicate?

Louisa assured her she was not ungrateful; and that, since she could not marry M. de Verdac, she would consent, without the least repugnance, to a union with M. de Fonrose.

At these words, Madame de Forlis, having obtained her utmost wish, sent immediately for Fonrose, who instantly came:—

"My dear Fonrose," said she, shewing him Louisa, "she is yours, and she consents."—Fonrose was petrified.—"Perhaps," resumed Madame de Forlis, "after having written the affecting letter now in my possession, you have again repented, and again formed the noble resolution of sacrificing your happiness to friendship. But Heaven has not permitted it. You have dropped this letter, and it has been brought to me."

She then produced the letter which he had written for Verdac to copy, and gave it to him.

Fonrose, scarcely able to dissemble the anger and indignation which arose in his breast, immediately perceived the effect of the interview between Adrienne and Verdac. After a moment of silence and reflection, he advanced to Madame de Forlis, and clasping her hands between his—

"My dear Madam," said he, "could you read my heart, you would see how much I am penetrated by your goodness. But so violent are my emotions, and I am so little able to command them, that it is impossible for me to express what I feel. Permit me to retire for a moment, to recollect myself, and reflect on my extraordinary situation."

He instantly left the room, without waiting for an answer; and having written a few lines with a pencil to Juliette, to inform her of this most singular incident, hurried to the stables, and, mounting Verdac's horse, set off full gallop for Paris. He had no doubt that Adrienne had advised and engaged the Viscount to leave Chevilly, and he knew that she herself was already gone. He therefore gained to his interest the valet of Verdac, and the groom and servants about the stables, who contrived to interpose invincible obstacles to the departure of Verdac. He was at first told that his horse had lost his shoe. He then ordered post horses; and was made to wait three quarters of an hour, when he was told that none could be procured. He then gave orders for his horse to be shod, but no farrier was to be found. The Viscount, while he was detained in this manner, walked with great calmness up and down the avenue, never once suspecting that Fonrose was already gone, and on his horse.

In the mean time, Juliette had not been inactive on her part, but had produced a great change. Louisa, after the conversation with her mother, had gone up into her chamber, and, with a seriousness suitable to the occasion, told Juliette, that, in obedience to her mother's recommendation, she had consented

and promised to marry M. de Fonrose.

At these words, Juliette, who had already been informed of what had passed, by the note which Fonrose had sent her, threw herself on her sisters neck, with all the appearance of affectionate concern—

"Ah! my dear sister!" exclaimed she, "what have you done?"

"It gives me pain, it is true," said Louisa, "you know that I love M. de Verdac—but I must think of him no more."

"My dear sister," cried Juliette, "how pale and ill you look!"

"Yes—it will cost me some struggles," replied Louisa.

"If you could shed tears, that might perhaps relieve you."

"No—I cannot shed tears: but I feel a very great oppression at my stomach."

"Believe me, that is very dangerous—Bless me, sister, how you tremble! let me unlace you."

"Oh no! we are going to dinner directly."

"To dinner! you would not surely think of it, in the condition in which you are."

"I ate but very little breakfast, and I feel a kind of throbbing at my stomach."

"That will be much worse if you eat; I am sure you have a fever. Let me feel your pulse. Heavens! it is absolutely convulsive!"

"Really!"

"You are in a high fever, I am sure. What a misfortune it is to have too much sensibility! Be persuaded—you must go to bed."

Juliette now began to undress her sister as fast as possible. Louisa made some resistance; but Juliette, talking to her of Verdac, and insisting on the disappointment and despair she must feel, prevailed on her to follow her advice; and Louisa, half voluntarily and half by force, went to bed. It was agreed that Juliette should tell Madame de Forlis that Louisa had a violent head-ache, and that she requested permission to dine in her chamber. Juliette, recommending to her sister to take some balm tea which she had made for her, left her, promising to return to her immediately after dinner.

She then went in quest of Verdac, who she found in the avenue, where he had been waiting more than an hour and a half; she ran to him apparently out of breath, and in much agitation—

"Heavens!" exclaimed she, "why are you here, while Louisa is in such a state?"

"What do you mean?" said Verdac, "what is the matter?"

"Her nerves, poor young lady! have suffered a terrible shock. Can you seriously believe that she could willingly consent to marry Fonrose, with the affection she has for you? She is in bed with a violent fever, and can you be barbarous enough to set off for Paris, and leave her in such a state?"

"I do assure you," said Verdac, "I knew nothing of it. However," added he, "I will not leave Chevilly to-day;" and offering Juliette his arm, they returned into the house to dinner.

Madame de Forlis, and some intimate acquaintances who were at Chevilly were sitting down to table. Juliette whispered her mother that Louisa was somewhat indisposed, and requested that she would dispense with her leaving her chamber. Madame de Forlis readily consented, imagining that Louisa did not again wish to see the Viscount; but she was both surprised and uneasy at learning that Fonrose had set off for Paris. After dinner the company returned to the saloon; and a moment after a carriage was heard driving up to the door. Verdac went to the window, and immediately uttered an exclamation of astonishment, for he saw his father and Fonrose alight from the carriage.

Madame de Forlis, not less astonished than the Viscount, went into her parlour, to receive this unexpected visit. Fonrose, now triumphant, presented the Baron de Verdac to Madame de Forlis, telling her that he came to solicit for his son the hand of Miss Louisa de Forlis. "I should have been too happy to obtain it," added he, "but, Madam, besides my friendship for Verdac, an invincible obstacle opposed my happiness. I have but too distinctly seen, notwithstanding the extreme reserve of Miss de Forlis, that she secretly entertains a lively affection for the Viscount. It was, consequently, on every account my duty to sacrifice my sentiments to his—to those of my friend. I went therefore to the Baron de Verdac, represented to him the whole truth, and, to render him favourable to the wishes of his son, it was sufficient, Madam to mention your name."

The Baron now spoke, confirming all that Fonrose had said; and Madame de Forlis, lost in admiration of these extraordinary incidents gave her consent.

Louisa was taking her eighth cup of balm tea when this intelligence was announced to her. She appeared delighted; and Juliette, as may be supposed, sincerely participated in her joy. At supper all was very cheerful, notwithstanding the pity inspired by the generous Fonrose, whose fortitude and greatness of mind, none could sufficiently praise.

Some days after, Madame de Forlis asked Fonrose if he was really cured of his passion?

"Yes, Madam," replied he, "Louisa is now, in my eyes, only like a most amiable sister."

"She may, perhaps, become such in reality," answered Madame de Forlis.

"Ah, Madam!" exclaimed Fonrose, "the happiness of being related to you will ever be to me the most powerful of all consolations."

Juliette was now consulted on the subject by her mother, and her answer may be easily imagined. It was determined that the two marriages should be celebrated in a fortnight. This conclusion was a severe blow to the intriguing Adrienne, but it was not her only punishment; the Baron de Verdac proceeded in his law-suit against her father and gained his cause. Madame de Forlis married her two daughters on the same day—the insipid and discreet Louisa, became the most irreproachable and truly happy wife;—the gay and acute Juliette, too much addicted to coquetry, and too apt to indulge her taste for intrigue, was frequently imprudent, and guilty of numerous acts of levity and extravagance; while Fonrose often gave her much cause for uneasiness, and even ill-treated her in fits of jealousy; till at length this accomplished and ardently enamoured pair envied the lot of the lovers who had only been persuaded that they were in love, and whom they had united by their intrigues.

*Hail the blest scenes of promis'd peace arise,
Heal the sick mind, and close the sleepless eyes.*

ANON.

STANZAS ON MENTAL PEACE.

Enough to sorrow's rending sigh is paid,
Go pale despair, I quit thy morbid reign—
Come to my heart, thou hope inspiring maid,
And bring the guiltless pleasures in thy train.

Sweet peace of mind! thou long excluded guest,
I feel thy power, and hail thy courted way;
Thy saving hand shall heal this wounded breast
And wipe the unavailing tear away.

No more the phantom of each waking dream,
Wastes my pale cheek and rolls my vacant eye,
Nor yet obscures the morn's benignant beam,
And bids the momentary slumber fly.

No more the efforts of the indignant mind,
With firm resolves endures the treacherous dart,
Returns with sorrowing look the glance unkind,
And veils with patient smiles the breaking heart.

Nor shall hard Memory with destroying arm,
To the torn breast the cruel shaft restore,
That pierc'd the pulses of each youthful charm,
And sunk the treasures of the golden hour.

Nor yet shall desperate sorrow's dire extreme,
From my full soul the tasteless viands bear;
And with the tem, erate beverage of the stream,
Blend the deep anguish of an hopeless tear.

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There is something extremely pathetic in the following Sonnet to that wasting disease which demands so many victims, annually, in our country.

Gently, most gently, on thy victim's head,
Consumption, lay thine hand! Let me decay
Like the expiring lamp, unseen, away,
And softly go to slumber with the dead,
And if 'tis true what holy men have said,
That strains angelic o'er forest the day
Of death, to those good men who fall thy prey,
O let the aerial music round my bed,
Dissolving slow in dying symphony,
Whisper the solemn warning to mine ear,
That I may bid my weeping friends good bye,
Ere I depart upon my journey drear;
And smiling faintly on the painful past,
Compose my decent head and breathe my last.

SONNET.

When gentle Eve, fair child of ardent Day,
Throws her soft mantle o'er the verdant ground,
How sweet! adown the sloping vale to stray,
While Cynthia sheds her silver radiance round.

How sweet to hear the plaintive bird of woe
Pour her sad murmurs to the list'ning grove,
As through the air the warbled numbers flow,
Fraught with the melody of mourning love.

How sweet! to mark the fading landscape near,
The lowly cottage and the stately tower;
How sweet the distant village peal to hear,
Borne on the gale at this soft silent hour.

These are thy charms, fair Evening! may they prove
A balm for grief, an antidote to Love.

THE ROSE AND THORN.

Of the rose, fair and young, poets often have sung,
And the thorn near its bosom embosom'd;
But not'd have none that the rose is but one,
And the thorns are a merciless host.
Having liv'd out its day, the mild rose dies away,
Averse and unequal in strife,
But the thorns are still there, the rude emblems of
To wound through the winter of life, [care

From the Balance.

THE LINNER.

Gun-Boats, Ahoi!

Within a few years, Messrs. Editors, various parts of the male and female dress, have been distinguished by some popular name. We have had Truxton hats, Suwarrow boots, Nelson hats, ferson boots and shoes, Trafalgar ribbons, Nelson wave and Nelson's ball calicoes, and more odd sorts of boots, hats, shoes, ribbons, &c than I can well remember. About the time that Mr. Fulton raised the wonder of all New York by destroying poor inoffensive old brig that had been given over to his buffeting, a quack very gravely advertising his new invented *Torpedo Pills*, which, he said, were so constructed, that on a given time after being deposited in the stomach, they would explode and decompose any thing within their reach.

"Can you tell me, Miss Pertly, why this enormous new fangled bonnet is called a Gun Boat?"

It is thus named, replied she, in honor of Mr. Jefferson.

"Indeed! can Mr. Jefferson be honoured by giving a straw bonnet the name of his principal national defence?"

"Certainly!—If all the ladies in the nation, both old and young will wear this same straw bonnet, it must render Mr. Jefferson very popular."

"But in what respect does this bonnet resemble a Gun Boat?"

In more than one, Sir.
"I confess it, and if you will permit me, I will mention some of them."

Agreed, sir—
"In the first place, madame, they cost more than they are worth, and thus do they resemble a gun-boat."

Go on, sir.
"They resemble a gun-boat from their fitness to navigate none but *shoal waters*."

Thank ye sir—proceed,
"They are calculated to make a *mere show of defence*—Miss Pertly coloured—while in fact they invite aggression."

I deny it, sir.
"I beg your pardon, madam—but let me see a young lady with a gun boat bonnet, a proclamation tucker, and a spider net embargo, while all her prominent points (I mean her elbows, &c) are naked and defenceless—and I'll bet you my ears against a pair of pie me gloves, that she can be conquered."

PETER PALLET.

A GREAT BOOK A GREAT EVIL.

A curious reason against publishing a voluminous book, if it is on a subject likely to expose its author to pains and penalties.

"Whilst I was at Moscow," says a pleasant traveller, "a quarto volume was published, in favour of the liberties of the people, a singular subject, when we consider where the book was printed; in this work the iniquitous penalty of public functionaries, and the conduct of the sovereign, were scrutinized with great freedom."

"Such a book in such a country, naturally attracted general notice, and the offender was soon taken into custody. After being tried in a summary way, his production was determined to be a libel, and the writer condemned to eat his own words."

"The singularity of such a sentence, induced me to see it put into execution; a scaffold was erected in one of the most public streets of the city, the imperial provost, the magistrates, the physician and and surgeon of the Czar attended; the book was separated from its binding, the margins cut off, and every leaf rolled up into the form of a lottery ticket, when taken out of the wheel at Guildhall."

"The author was then served with them, leaf by leaf, by the provost, who put them into his mouth, to the no small diversion of the spectators; and he was compelled to swallow this unpalatable food on pain of the knout, in Russia, a punishment more dreaded than death."

"As soon as the medical gentlemen were of opinion that he had received into his stomach as much as at one time was consistent with safety, the transgressor was sent back to prison, and the business resumed the two following days; after three very

During the thunder storm which passed
town on the 30th June, five young men
were at labor in the meadows, for secu-
from the rain, placed themselves in a re-
bent posture under their waggon, and
that situation were struck with lightning,
of them received a severe shock, and
fresh scorched in different parts of the
y; two of them from ten to fifteen min-
appeared to have been killed; but after
ving them from under the waggon, and
rely shaking them, the first symptom of
very was puking. Upon examining their
es, one of them was burnt on both thighs,
below the hip joint, as large as a man's
d; the other just below the right shoul-
blade, of equal size, in appearance like
burns from a red hot iron. When the
flash separated it left a cavity from one
d to half an inch in depth. In other

COURT OF APOLLO,

From the Political Atlas.

ADDRESS TO A SEGAR.

SWEET Segar, I much admire thee
All thy virtues I commend,
O how fondly I desire thee,
Thee, in whom such virtues blend,
Other friends, when foes assail us,
Leave us off to weep alone,
But thy love does never fail us,
Always dost thou hear our moan.

When with melancholy drooping,
Thou dost make me smile again;
When with loads of sorrow stooping,
Thou dost come and ease my pain.
When alone by fireside sitting,
With thee I am not alone,
But my solitude forgetting,
I'm with thee familiar grown.

Come sweet friend and let me kiss thee,
Oft my lips have known thy sweets;
Never, never I'll dismiss thee,
While this heart with friendship beats.
Thou art kind to all who love thee,
Rich and poor can witness this,
But do any feel above thee,
They deprive themselves of bliss.

Come my friend let's join in union,
Here myself I pledge to thee,
Come, let's taste what sweet communion
Can exist 'tween you and me.
With thy smiles thou'lt calm each passion,
Which might else disturb my peace,
Nor will I through fear or fashion,
Ere dismiss thee from thy place.

'Tho' some ignorant fops may scorn thee,
Who know not true worth to prize;
Yet thy merit shall adorn thee,
With the prudent and the wise.
Come then quickly let me taste thee,
For without thee I must mourn,
Come, for since I last embrac'd thee,
From all comfort I've been torn.

QUID.

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To smooth the manners, to improve the heart,
These flowers were culled from Nature and from Art;
With candour view the humble gardener's care,
Whose work may prove a blessing to the Fair.

Extract of a letter, which the Author received from
one of the first literary characters in America.

Accept my thanks for the valuable publication
which you sent to me. I shall, with great pleasure,
endeavour to bring your "Mental Flower Garden," in-
to notice—it is calculated to do good. If my influence
were as extensive as my wishes to promote its circu-
lation and usefulness, it should be adopted in ALL the
Female Academies and Female Schools in the United
States.

B. NJAMIN RUSH, M. D.

Sentiments of some respectable Female Teachers in
the City of New-York.

Having carefully examined the "Mental Flower
Garden," our opinion is, that it is a very pleasing vol-
ume, and well calculated for the use of Female
Schools. A work so valuable cannot fail of being ac-
ceptable to all those parents and teachers who are de-
sirous of cultivating the mind and improving the heart
of the rising generation.

Kecia Menden.—Caroline S. Thomas
Eliza Ledgard.—S. Brooks.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE.

FREDERICK WM. DANNENBERG proposes to
give lessons on the Piano-forte, at his residence No.
60 Maiden Lane, on the following plan, viz

- 1 To enable him to pay the utmost attention to
the progress of his pupils, he will engage with only
Twenty-four Scholars.
- 2 Eight Scholars to form a Class and to be taught
at a time.
- 3 Each class to receive their Lessons twice a week
from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
- 4 Each Class to consist of Scholars of equal capacity
so as to render the instructions in their progress
equally beneficial to all.
- 5 As soon as Eight Scholars have offered, the
Tuition to commence.
- 6 Terms \$12 50 per quarter for each scholar.

Mr Dannenberg pledges himself that his pupils shall
have the strictest attention paid to their accomplish-
ment in this branch of polite education.

June 11th 1808

1008—tf

JEWELRY.

At No. 200 Broadway.

EDWARD ROCKWELL informs his friends and
customers, that he has removed from the Park to No.
200 Broadway, where he solicits a continuance of
their custom, and flatters himself that his goods, and
his attention to his business will fully meet with their
approbation.

He has constantly for sale a large assortment of
the newest and most fashionable gold earrings, breast
pins, lockets, finger rings, miniature settings, pearl,
plain and enamel, and of every fashion, hair work-
ed necklaces, and gold do. bracelets, clasps, chains,
watch chains, seals and keys, &c. He has also silver
tea sets, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, plain and
ornamental tortoise shell combs, and a variety of ar-
ticles appropriate to his line of business, which are
too numerous to mention: he will sell at the low as
prices and will warrant the gold and silver work which
are of his own manufacture, to be equal to any

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Just received a handsome assortment of Ladies
named Combs of the newest fashion—also La-
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Smith's purified Chymical
metic Wash Ball far superior
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and preserving the skin from
ping, with an agreeable per-
4 and 8s each

Gentlemen's Morocco Pouch
for travelling, that holds all
shaving apparatus complete
small compass

Odours of Roses for small
bottles

Smith's improved Chymical Milk of Roses so
known for clearing the skin from scurf, pimples,
ness or sunburns, and is very fine for gentlemen
ter shaving with printed directions, 3s 4s 8s and
bottle, or 3 dollars per quart

Smith's Pomade de Grasse for thickening
hair and keeping it from coming out or turning
4s and 8s per pot Smith's Tooth Paste warranted
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skin, making it smooth delicate and fair 4 and 8s
not, do paste

Smith's Chymical Dentrifice Tooth Powder for
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sing and thickening the hair, and preventing it
turning grey 4s per bottle

Highly improved sweet-scented hard and soft
matums 1s per pot or roll. Doled do 2s

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most beautiful coral red to the Lips 2 and 4s per
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His purified Alpine Shaving Cake, made on
mical principles to help the operation of shaving
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combs, Superior white starch, Smelling bottles &c

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but have their goods fresh and free from adulter-
tion, which is not the case with imported Perfum-
Great allowance to those who buy to sell again
January 1, 1808

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his em-
ers for their encouragements to him in the line of
business, and informs them and the public in gen-
that he has engaged the place he now occupies, no 4
Greenwich street, near Mr. Lispernard's brewery,
will continue to teach there the ensuing year: who
place, for situation, convenience, and salubrity
of air, none exceeds it. The subscriber will the 1st
of May next, open a morning School for the pur-
of teaching punctuation, Composition, and the ar-
Penmanship upon the new Systemised plan; at
teaching of which art he professes that none can
ceed him. And from his unremitting assiduity
teaching and rectifying, discharging his duty to-
wards his pupils, in correcting the errors and mis-
riages in them, (indulged by other teachers) their
vancements in knowledge, &c. is encouraged to be
for a reasonable share of public patronage, and as-
that no exertions will be wanting on his part to im-
in the minds of his pupils, knowledge, which will
have a tendency to fit them for future usefulness

W D LAZELL
NB The subscriber writes deeds, mortgages,
wills, indentures, leases, bonds, notes, &c on re-
asonable terms
april 30 1002